IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 31 as follows:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Previously Presented) An apparatus comprising:

a thermoelectric generator thermally coupled to a fuser assembly having a member and a pair of platen rollers pressed together to from a fusing nip, the thermoelectric generator configured to convert heat from the fuser assembly to an electrical energy; and

a mechanism comprising a motor configured to actuate the member using the electrical energy, wherein the member is configured to separate the platen rollers when actuated by the motor.

3. (Original) The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the apparatus is powered via a normal energy source, the apparatus further comprising:

a controller configured to monitor the normal energy source compared to a threshold parameter level, and to selectively actuate the member via the electrical energy to separate the platen rollers in response to the monitored normal energy source having a parameter level less than or substantially equal to the threshold parameter level.

4. (Original) The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the motor is configured to operate as a fuser motor when the apparatus is powered via the normal energy source.

5. (Original) The apparatus of claim 3, wherein the threshold parameter is a voltage level.

6. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a Peltier device operating in a Seebeck mode.

7. (Withdrawn) A depressurization system configured to receive a first electrical energy having a first parameter level and to couple to a fuser assembly that generates heat and includes a pair of opposing platen rollers pressed together to form a fusing nip, the depressurization system comprising:

a thermoelectric generator adapted to thermally couple to the fuser assembly and configured to convert heat from the fuser assembly to a second electrical energy; and

a separator assembly configured to receive the first electrical energy having the first parameter level and the second electrical energy, the separator assembly comprising:

> a separator mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to separate the platen rollers in response to the second electrical energy; and
>
> a controller configured to monitor the first parameter level of first electrical energy and upon detecting that the first parameter level is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level to cause the separator mechanism to be powered by the second electrical energy to thereby separate the platen rollers.

8. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 7, wherein the threshold level is substantially equal to zero.

9. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 7, wherein the first and second energy levels each comprise a voltage.

10. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 7, wherein the first electrical energy is provided by a power supply of an imaging device of which the fuser assembly is included.

11. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 7, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a first surface mechanically and thermally coupled to a frame of an imaging device of which the fuser assembly is included; and

a second surface thermally coupled only to the fuser assembly to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly from the imaging device.

12. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 11, wherein a heat conductive elastomer is positioned between the second surface and the fuser assembly and adhered only to the second surface so as to contact the fuser assembly.

13. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 11, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a Peltier device operating in a Seebeck mode.

14. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 13, wherein the first surface comprises a cold junction and the second surface comprises a hot junction.

15. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 11, wherein the first surface is thermally coupled only to the frame and the second surface is mechanically and thermally coupled to the fuser assembly to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly and associated thermoelectric generator from the imaging device.

16. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 7, wherein the separator mechanism further comprises:

a cam mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to engage and separate the platen rollers when each of the platen roller rotates in a reverse direction, and configured not to engage and separate the platen rollers when each of the platen rollers rotates in a forward direction; and

an electric motor mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly via a linkage, wherein the electric motor causes each of the platen rollers to rotate in a reverse direction in response to the first electrical energy to thereby cause the cam mechanism to engage and separate the platen rollers.

17. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 16, wherein the electric motor comprises a fuser motor, and wherein the controller is further configured to cause the fuser motor to be powered by the first electrical energy when the first parameter level is greater than the threshold level to cause each of the platen rollers to rotate in the forward direction to thereby cause a print material to pass through the fusing nip.

18. (Withdrawn) The depressurization system of claim 17, wherein when the fuser motor is powered by the first energy level the controller is further configured to cause the fuser motor to operate each of the platen rollers in the reverse direction when the print material is jammed in the fuser assembly and when a switch associated with the first energy level is in an open position.

19. (Withdrawn) A fusing system comprising:

a fuser assembly that generates heat and comprises:

a pair of opposing platen rollers supported by a housing and pressed together to form a fusing nip; and

a depressurization system configured to receive a first electrical energy having a first parameter level and comprising:

a thermoelectric generator adapted to thermally couple to the fuser assembly and configured to convert heat from the fuser assembly to a second electrical energy; and

a separator assembly configured to receive the first electrical energy having the first parameter level and the second electrical energy, the separator assembly comprising:

a separator mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to separate the platen rollers in response to the second electrical energy; and a controller configured to monitor the first parameter level of first electrical energy and upon detecting that the first parameter level is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level to cause the separator mechanism to be powered by the second electrical energy to thereby separate the platen rollers.

20. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 19, wherein the threshold level is substantially equal to zero.

21. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 19, wherein the first and second energy levels each comprise a voltage.

22. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 19, wherein the first electrical energy is provided by a power supply of an imaging device of which the fusing system is included.

23. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 19, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a first surface mechanically and thermally coupled to a frame of an imaging device of which the fuser assembly is included; and

a second surface thermally coupled only to the fuser assembly to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly from the imaging device.

24. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 23, wherein a heat conductive elastomer is positioned between the second surface and the fuser assembly and adhered to only the second surface so as to contact the fuser assembly.

25. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 23, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a Peltier device operating in a Seebeck mode.

26. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 25, wherein the first surface comprises a cold junction and the second surface comprises a hot junction.

27. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 23, wherein the first surface is thermally coupled only to the frame and the second surface is mechanically and thermally coupled to the fuser assembly to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly and associated thermoelectric generator from the imaging device.

28. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 19, wherein the separator mechanism further comprises:

a cam mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly configured to engage and separate the platen rollers when each of the platen roller rotates in a reverse direction and configured not to engage and separate the platen rollers when each of the platen rollers rotates in a forward direction; and

an electric motor mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly via a linkage, wherein the electric motor causes each of the platen rollers to rotate in a reverse direction in response to the second electrical energy to thereby cause the cam mechanism to engage and separate the platen rollers.

29. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 28, wherein the electric motor comprises a fuser motor, and wherein the controller is further configured to cause the fuser motor to be powered by the first electrical energy when the first parameter level is greater than the threshold level to cause each of the platen rollers to rotate in the forward direction to thereby cause a print material to pass through the fusing nip.

30. (Withdrawn) The fusing system of claim 29, wherein when the fuser motor is powered by the first energy level the controller is further configured to cause the fuser motor to operate each of the platen rollers in the reverse direction when the print material is jammed in the fuser assembly and when a switch associated with the first energy level is in an open position.

31. (Currently Amended) An imaging system comprising:

a power supply configured to provide a first electrical energy having a first parameter level;

a fuser assembly that generates heat and comprises:

a pair of opposing platen rollers supported by a housing and pressed together to form a fusing nip; and

a depressurization system comprising:

a thermoelectric generator adapted to thermally couple to the fuser assembly and configured to convert heat from the fuser assembly to a second electrical energy; and

a separator assembly configured to receive the first electrical energy having the first parameter level and the second electrical energy, the separator assembly comprising:

a separator mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to separate the platen rollers~~ in response to the second electrical energy~~; and

a controller configured to monitor the first parameter level of first electrical energy, to normally power the separator mechanism from with the first electrical energy, and upon detecting that the first parameter level is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level to cause the separator mechanism to be powered by the second electrical energy to thereby separate the platen rollers.

32. (Original) The imaging system of claim 31, wherein the threshold level is substantially equal to zero.

33. (Original) The imaging system of claim 31, wherein the first and second energy levels each comprise a voltage.

34. (Original) The imaging system of claim 31, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a first surface mechanically and thermally coupled to a frame of the imaging system; and

a second surface thermally coupled only to the fuser assembly housing to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly from the imaging device.

35. (Previously Presented) An imaging system comprising:

a power supply configured to provide a first electrical energy having a first parameter level;

a fuser assembly that generates heat and comprises:

a pair of opposing platen rollers supported by a housing and pressed together to form a fusing nip; and

a depressurization system comprising:

a thermoelectric generator adapted to thermally couple to the fuser assembly and configured to convert heat from the fuser assembly to second electrical energy; and

a separator assembly configured to receive the first electrical energy having the first parameter level and the second electrical energy, the separator assembly comprising:

a separator mechanism mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to separate the platen rollers in response to the second electrical energy; and

a controller configured to monitor the first parameter level of first electrical energy and upon detecting that the first parameter level is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level to cause the separator mechanism to be powered by the second electrical energy to thereby separate the platen rollers;

wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a first surface mechanically and thermally coupled to a frame of the imaging system; and

a second surface thermally coupled only to the fuser assembly housing to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly from the imaging device, wherein a heat conductive elastomer is positioned between the second surface and the fuser assembly housing and adhered to only the second surface so as to contact the fuser assembly.

36. (Original) The imaging system of claim 34, wherein the thermoelectric generator comprises:

a Peltier device operating in a Seebeck mode.

37. (Original) The imaging system of claim 36, wherein the first surface comprises a cold junction and the second surface comprises a hot junction.

38. (Original) The imaging system of claim 34, wherein the first surface is thermally coupled only to the frame and the second surface is mechanically and thermally coupled to the fuser assembly to thereby allow removal of the fuser assembly and associated thermoelectric generator from the imaging device.

39. (Cancelled)

40. (Cancelled)

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Withdrawn) A method for moving a member comprising:

converting heat from an assembly to an electrical energy; and

actuating a member using the electrical energy.

43. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 42, further comprising:

providing a thermoelectric generator to convert heat from the assembly to the electrical energy.

44. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 43, further comprising:

providing a thermoelectric generator comprising a Peltier device operating in a Seebeck mode.

45. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 43, further comprising:

positioning the thermal electric generator so as to be thermally coupled to the fuser assembly.

46. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 43, further comprising:

securing a heat conductive elastomer to the thermoelectric generator so as to be positioned between and contact the assembly.

47. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 42, wherein the assembly comprises:

a fuser assembly including a pair of opposing platen rollers pressed together to form a fusing nip, wherein the actuating member is configured to separate the platen rollers using the electrical energy.

48. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 47, further comprising:

monitoring a parameter level of an electrical energy source;

providing the electrical energy to the actuating member to cause the actuating member to separate the platen rollers upon detecting the parameter level of the electrical energy source is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level.

49. (Withdrawn) A depressurization system configured to receive a first electrical energy having a first parameter level and to couple to a fuser assembly that generates heat and includes a pair of opposing platen rollers pressed together to form a fusing nip, the depressurization system comprising:

a means to convert heat from the fuser assembly to a second electrical energy;

a separating means mechanically coupled to the fuser assembly and configured to separate the platen rollers in response to the second electrical energy;

a controlling means configured to receive the first electrical energy having the first parameter level and the second electrical energy, to monitor the first parameter level, and upon detecting that the first parameter level is less than or substantially equal to a threshold level to provide the second electrical energy to the separating means to thereby cause the separating means to separate the platen rollers.